PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

10-340807

(43) Date of publication of application: 22.12.1998

(51)Int.CI.

H01F 1/34

C01G 49/00 CO4B 35/36

(21)Application number: 09-148224

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(22) Date of filing:

05.06.1997

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(54) MANGANESE-COBALT FERRITE MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an Mn-Co ferrite material which is suitably used in a high frequency range for the magnetic core of a transformer for switching power source, etc., and is remarkably reduced in loss in the high-frequency range, by baking a material prepared by mixing specific amounts of Fe2O3. CoO and MnO with each other.

SOLUTION: An-Mn-Co ferrite material is obtained by baking a material prepared by mixing 52-55 mol.% Fe2O3, 0.4-1.0 mol.% CoO, and substantially remaining mol.% MoO. To be concrete, a low-loss magnetic core is obtained in such a way that, after the mixed powder of the above-mentioned components is calcined, the calcined product is pulverized with a pulverizing means, such as the ball mill, etc., and the powder is molded to the shape of a desired core, and then, the molded product is baked at 1,100-1,250°C. When the Fe2O3 content of the material is less then 52 mol.%, the loss of the material at the operating temperature of a switching power source, etc., becomes larger, because the saturation magnetic flux and Curie temperature of the material drop and the temperature at which the loss of the material becomes the minimum shifts to a higher temperature side.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

04.03.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Cate of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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TP, 10-340807, A [CLAIMS]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Fe 2O3: 52 - 55 mol%, CoO: 0.4-1.0 Mn-Co ferrite ingredient characterized by the remainder consisting of MnO substantially including mol%.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the Mn-Co ferrite ingredient with little loss in a high-frequency region used for the core of the transformer for power sources etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Among the oxide magnetic materials named a ferrite generically, since it is fully magnetized even in a small external magnetic field, the elasticity magnetism ferrite is widely used for the application of a power source, communication equipment, a measurement control equipment, a magnetic-recording medium, a computer, etc. So, many properties -- that Curie temperature is high, that coercive force is small and permeability is high, that saturation magnetic flux density is large, and it is low loss -- are required of the ingredient used for this kind of application.

[0003] Amelioration is advanced among elasticity magnetism ferrites as a core ingredient of the transformer for power sources which can apply a Mn-Zn system ferrite to the switching power supply used in a high frequency region. [0004] In an about 100kHz frequency region, it is high permeability and this Mn-Zn system ferrite shows a low loss property. However, the frequency followed this Mn-Zn system ferrite on becoming high, and it had the fault that loss became large by the end of today when high-frequency-ization of an operating frequency progresses. It is thought that the inclination of this high-frequency-izing continues from now on, and the demand to the elasticity magnetism ferrite which shows a low loss property in addition also in a high frequency region about 1MHz or more is increasing. [0005] On the other hand, 500kHz or more 300kHz - several MHz which makes the Mn-Zn system ferrite which makes the oxide of Mn, Zn, and Fe a fundamental component come to contain various oxides (for example, below CoO 0.3 mol%) in JP,6-310320,A as an addition component as an ingredient for a frequency region The magnetic material in which low loss is shown in a frequency region is proposed.

[0006] However, with the Mn-Zn system ferrite ingredient used on the comparatively low frequency, the demand characteristics in a high-frequency region about 1MHz or more and the result which can especially be satisfied still about a low loss property are not obtained from the former.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The object of this invention is to offer the ferrite ingredient which is low loss in a high-frequency region about 1MHz or more.

[Means for Solving the Problem] Now, in the case of the conventional Mn-Zn ferrite ingredient, saturation magnetic flux density and Curie temperature are MnO:ZnO:Fe 2O3 which is a fundamental component. Being mostly decided by the ratio is known. For example, although saturation magnetic flux density increases with the increment in the amount of ZnO(s) in a field with few amounts of ZnO, Curie temperature also falls to this and coincidence. Moreover, it is known that the temperature from which loss serves as the minimum will also be decided by the ratio of the abovementioned fundamental component.

[0009] Moreover, in order to obtain a low loss Mn-Zn ferrite ingredient, it is required to make small the hysteresis loss which constitutes loss, eddy current loss, and the other net loss, respectively. Hysteresis loss is the magnetic-anisotropy constant K1 among these loss. The magnetostriction constant lambda rules over greatly and they are these [K1]. It is known that lambda will be decided by the presentation of a ferrite. For example, it sets to a room temperature and the Mn-Zn ferrite of the presentation which is ZnO=20 - 30 mol% near Fe2O3 =52 mol% is K1. And lambdas Since it becomes close to both zero and permeability serves as max in this presentation, it is applied to the device which needs

h permeability. (KOhta, J.Phys.Soc.Japan 18 (1963) 685). Moreover, if the Mn-Zn ferrite which becomes Fe2O3 = 53-54.5-mol %, ZnO=8 - 12 mol%, and a remainder real target with the presentation of MnO is the about 100kHz conventional frequency region, at about 80 degrees C, it is a low loss ingredient and is applied as a ferrite for switching power supplies. (ceramic 28 937 (1993)).

[0010] However, since loss increases in connection with a frequency, it is required for the ingredient used further in a high-frequency region on an operating frequency that loss should be low. Eddy current loss is loss resulting from the electric resistance of an ingredient also in loss, and the rate that this loss occupies becomes large in a high-frequency region. About this, it is known by forming a high resistive layer in a ferrite grain boundary, and raising the electric resistance of the whole core that this loss can be reduced. A net loss is also considered that the rate of occupying increases as it becomes a high-frequency region. However, although explanation of a resonance phenomenon etc. is also made about the cause, it has not clarified the place which it is till the present. Therefore, if both these eddy current losses and a net loss can be reduced, it will be thought that the ingredient in which low loss is shown also in a high-frequency region about 1MHz or more is obtained.

[0011] Then, artificers searched for the presentation which shows low loss in a high-frequency region about 1MHz or more towards implementation of the above-mentioned object based on such knowledge. Consequently, it came to hit on an idea of the ferrite ingredient of the component presentation which is a presentation which does not contain ZnO and newly shows that the presentation containing CoO is effective in low-loss-izing to a header and the following.
[0012] That is, this invention is Fe 2O3: 52 - 55 mol%, CoO:0.4 -1.0 The Mn-Co ferrite ingredient characterized by the remainder consisting of MnO substantially is offered including mol%.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, in this invention, the reason which limited the principal component presentation to the aforementioned range is explained.

- CoO: 0.4-1.0 If it is made the presentation which is a presentation which does not contain ZnO in a high-frequency region, and contains CoO as stated to the mol% point, the absolute value of loss at the minimum temperature will become low. It appears, even when the effectiveness of Co to this low-loss-izing is little. however -- even if the loss at the time of measuring that a CoO content is less than [0.4mol%] with the maximum magnetic flux density in a hysteresis loop of frequency 1MHz and 50mT is three or less 100 kW/m -- a core -- once -- If the direct-current field of 100 A/m extent is added and it measures on these conditions again, the phenomenon of deteriorating in three or more 100 kW/m will produce loss. This loss degradation phenomenon is expected to be generated also when using a transformer by direct-current superposition, and is not desirable. So, at this invention, it is the lower limit of a CoO content. It considered as 0.4 mol%. On the other hand, a CoO content If 1.0 mol% is exceeded, loss will increase on the contrary. Then, CoO content 1.0 mol% was made into the upper limit.

[0014] Moreover, the effectiveness which makes small the temperature change of the magnetic-anisotropy constant K1 is known as effectiveness of a CoO permutation. That is, in a general Mn-Zn ferrite, the temperature change of K1 is negative greatly at low temperature, approaches zero in connection with a temperature rise, and serves as forward above a room temperature. Loss serves as the minimum near the temperature K1 becomes 0, and becomes large at the other temperature in proportion to the magnitude of the absolute value of the magnetic-anisotropy constant K1. On the other hand, if Co ion permutes some configuration element ion of the spinel compound which is the main phase of a Mn-Zn ferrite, in order that the Co ion may carry out forward contribution to K1, K1 becomes small in the temperature requirement the absolute value of whose is -50 degrees C - 150 ** extent, consequently the temperature change of loss becomes small. The effectiveness of such a CoO permutation is seen also in the Mn-Co ferrite which does not contain zinc like this invention, and is small like the case of a Mn-Zn ferrite. [of the loss temperature coefficient of this Mn-Co ferrite] However, since the loss minimum temperature tends to fall by including CoO, it is Fe 2O3. It is necessary to adjust so that an amount may be mentioned later.

[0015] - Fe 2O3: 52 - 55 mol%Fe 2O3 If there are too few contents, saturation magnetic flux density and Curie temperature will fall. Furthermore, when the temperature from which loss serves as the minimum shifts to an elevated-temperature side, in near 80 degree C which are operating temperature, such as switching power supply, loss becomes large. For this reason, Fe 2O3 The content made 55 mol% the upper limit. On the other hand, it is Fe 2O3 as are stated previously and the content of CoO increases, since the loss minimum temperature will become low if CoO is included. It is necessary to reduce a content. Therefore, in order to make the loss minimum temperature into the inside of the temperature requirement of 50 - 100 **, the content of CoO When it is 0.4 mol% The content of 54 - 55 mol% and CoO is max about the content of Fe 2O3. When it is 1.0 mol% It is suitable to make the content of Fe 2O3 into 52 - 53

mòl%. Then, it is Fe 2O3 about 52 mol[from the value corresponding to the upper limit and minimum of the above-mentioned CoO content] %. It considered as the minimum of a content.

[0016] As explained above, the principal component presentation whose this invention forms a spinel fundamentally is considered that all of these configuration element dissolve in crystal grain. this invention -- everything but these metallic oxides -- SiO2 and CaO etc. -- it is desirable to add oxides, such as the oxide which deposits in the grain boundary of a sintered compact like, and forms a glass phase or Zr which deposits in the grain boundary similarly and raises grain boundary resistance, Hf, Mo, Nb, V, and Ti, in order to contribute to reduction of eddy current loss. Especially, they are SiO2 and CaO. A degree of sintering is raised, a grain boundary phase is formed into high resistance, and it contributes to loss reduction.

[0017] Next, how to manufacture the ferrite ingredient concerning this invention is explained. First, a low loss core ingredient is obtained by blending a raw material so that it may become the component presentation of this invention, and calcinating, after carrying out temporary quenching of the mixed powder subsequently, and grinding means, such as attritor and a ball mill, grind and fabricating the pulverized powder in a desired core configuration after that. Although the burning temperature at this time changes with components, it is made in general into 1100 to 1250 degrees C. This reason is because sintering will not progress if burning temperature is too low, but abnormality grain growth occurs on the other hand although sintered density will go up, if too high, and loss of a core is degraded remarkably. Moreover, in this baking process, oxygen and a nitrogen mixing ambient atmosphere are desirable, by controlling that oxygen tension, formation of a grain boundary phase can be controlled and resistance can be raised.

[Example] The raw material oxide of each component was blended, subsequently, wet blending was performed over 16 hours using the ball mill, after that, it dried and raw material oxide was obtained so that a fundamental component might serve as the last presentation shown in a table 1. Next, to this raw material mixed powder, by the last presentation, SiO2 is 0.03wt(s)% and CaO is 0.15wt(s)% and Ta 2O5 to the temporary-quenching powder which performed temporary quenching of 3 hours and was obtained in this way by 975 ** among the atmospheric-air ambient atmosphere. They are SiO2, CaO, and Ta 2O5 so that it may become 0.05wt(s)%. After adding, wet-blending grinding was carried out and it was made to dry using a ball mill again. It corned, and subsequently to, it fabricated with the outer diameter of 19mm, a bore [of 10mm], and a height of 5mm in the shape of a ring, and baking of 2 hours was performed for the polyvinyl alcohol 5wt% water solution to the desiccation powder at 1180 degrees C after that among 10wt(s)% in addition the nitrogen which controlled oxygen tension, and air mixed gas.

[0019] Thus, a coil is given to the obtained sintered compact sample. (primary side two volumes, one secondary) Loss was measured [in 40 to 120 **] with the alternating current BH marker by the frequency of 1MHz at 20-degree-C unit under the conditions of maximum-magnetic-flux-density-in-a-hysteresis-loop 25mT on the conditions of maximum-magnetic-flux-density-in-a-hysteresis-loop 25mT on the conditions of maximum-magnetic-flux-density-in-a-hysteresis-loop 25mT. In quest of the temperature which shows the minimal value of loss, and it, it combines with a table 1 by curvilinear approximation, and is shown. In addition, as for what attached * at the minimum temperature in this table, a loss value does not show the minimal value in a measurement temperature requirement. As for the thing of presentation within the limits by this invention, it turns out that loss is small on each frequency so that clearly from the result shown in this table.

[0020]

[A table 1]

•		粗鼓			1 MH z / 50aT		2 MH 2 ∕25aT		
•		Fe ₂ O ₃ (001%)	MaQ (XI ca)	Cc0 (cc1%)	ZnO (mol%)	類失極小值 (以/a*)	極小温度	相失極小值(此》)	極小組成
	1	54. 80	44, 80	0. 40	-	64.8	86	51, 1	82
	2	54, 20	45, 30	0.50	-	42.6	92	44. 6	90
適	3	53, 60	45. 80	0.60	-	55, 8	94	46. 7	91
合	4	53. 40	45. 90	0. 70	-	48. 8	67	50, 2	70
61	5	53. 10	46. 10	0. 80	1	89. 5	92	102, 2	98
	6	52.90	46. 20	0.90	-	122. 4	94	104.6	95
	7	52.10	46. 90	1.00	_	148. 3	60	122, 3	68
	1	54. 10	37. 90	0.00	8, 00	355, 6	64	480. 3	40
比	2	55. 52	44. 48	0. 20	-	91, 6	85	88, 6	82
较	3	51. 80	48. 20	0. 45	-	235. 6	120 •	144.9	120 •
Ø	4	55. 20	44.80	0. 90.	-	189. 0	40 •	130, 6	40 *
	5	52. 20	47. 80	1.10	-	375. 2	108	124.8	92

[0021] Moreover, after giving the coil and adding the direct-current field of sink 15 A/m for a current to the core with which the above-mentioned measurement was presented, in 80 degrees C, loss was again measured on condition that maximum-magnetic-flux-density-in-a-hysteresis-loop 50mT on the frequency of 1MHz. The measurement result is combined with the loss value measured before magnetic field impression, and is shown in a table 2. A CoO content so that clearly from the result shown in this table When fewer than 0.4 mol%, it turns out that loss degradation after magnetic field impression is large.

[0022]

[A table 2]

		,,c _ _j	組	成		进基印加前	磁場印加後
		Pe ₂ U ₃ (nol%)	Unil (X loa)	Ca() (ma 1%)	ZnO (mol%)	祖失領(以/四)	超失值 (kW/a ¹)
	1	54. 80	44, 80	0, 40	-	66. 3	148.3
	2	54. 20	45, 30	0. 50		43. 2	122. 5
洒	3	53. 60	45, 80	0, 60	_	57. 4	87. 6
습	4	53. 40	45, 90	0, 70	_	54.3	78.6
64	5	53, 10	46, 10	0, 80		92. 1	101.8
	6	52, 90	46. 20	0,90	_	124. 9	132. 5
	7	52, 10	46. 90	1,00	-	152, 6	160. 4
	1	54. 10	37. 90	0.00	8. OD	375. 8	442.6
比	2	55, 52	44.48	0. 20	_	93. 2	220. 4
較	3	51. 80	48. 20	0, 45	_	268. 7	335. 6
691	4	55, 20	44, 80	0, 90	_	213. 9	247. 5
	5	52. 20	47. 80	1, 10	-	396. 7	412.3

1 MHz, 50mT, 80 C

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, in the frequency of about 1MHz or more suitable for the core of a switching power supply transformer etc., a Mn-Co system ferrite ingredient with markedly small loss can be offered as compared with the conventional ingredient.

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-340807

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998)12月22日

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(51) Int.Cl. ⁶	酸別記号	FΙ				
H01F 1/34		H01F	1/34		Z	
CO1G 49/00		C01G 49	9/00		A	
C 0 4 B 35/36		C 0 4 B 3	5/36	Z		
		審査請求	未請求	請求項の数1	OL	(全 4 頁)
(21)出願番号	特願平9-148224	(71)出願人		58 妹妹式会社		
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(54) 【発明の名称】 Mn-Coフェライト材料

(57)【要約】

【課題】 1 MHz程度以上の高周波数域において低損失であるフェライト材料を提供すること。

【解決手段】 $Fe20s:52\sim55 mol\%$ 、 $CoO:0.4\sim1$. 0 mol%を含み、残部が実質的に<math>MnOからなることを特徴とするMn-Coフェライト材料である。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】Fe2O3 : 52~55 mol%、

CoO : 0.4 ~1.0 mol%を含み、残部が実質的にMO からなることを特徴とするMn-Coフェライト材料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電源用トランス等 の磁心に用いられる、高周波数域で損失の少ないMnーCo フェライト材料に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】フェライトと総称される酸化物磁性材料 のうち、軟質磁性フェライトは、小さな外部磁場でも十 分に磁化することから、電源や通信機器、計測制御機 器、磁気記録媒体、コンピュータなどの用途に広く用い られている。それ故に、この種の用途に用いる材料に は、キュリー温度が高いこと、保磁力が小さく透磁率が 高いこと、飽和磁束密度が大きいこと、低損失であるこ と、など多くの特性が要求される。

【0003】軟質磁性フェライトのうちMn-Zn系フェラ イトは、高周波数域で使われるスイッチング電源に適用 20 できる電源用トランスの磁心材料として改良が進められ

【0004】このMn-Zn系フェライトは、100kHz程度の 周波数域において、高透磁率でかつ低損失な特性を示 す。しかしながら、このMn-Zn系フェライトは、使用周 波数の高周波数化が進む今日では、周波数が高くなるに 伴い損失が大きくなるという欠点があった。かかる高周 波数化の傾向はこれからも続くと考えられ、1 MHz程度 以上の高い周波数域でもなお低損失特性を示す軟質磁性 フェライトに対する要求が高まっている。

【0005】これに対し、例えば、500kHz以上の周波数 域を対象とした材料として、特開平6-310320号公報な どでは、Mn, Zn, Feの酸化物を基本成分とするMn-Zn系 フェライトに添加成分として種々の酸化物(たとえば、 CoO 0.3 mol 知下)を含有させてなる、300kHz~数MHz の周波数域で低損失を示す磁性材料が提案されている。

【0006】しかしながら、従来から比較的低い周波数 で用いられているMn-2n系フェライト材料では、1 MHz 程度以上の高周波数域における要求特性、とりわけ低損 失特性について未だ満足できる結果が得られていない。

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、1 M Hz程度以上の高周波数域において低損失であるフェライ ト材料を提供することにある。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】さて、従来のMn-Znフェ ライト材料の場合、飽和磁束密度およびキュリー温度 は、基本成分であるMO:ZnO:Fe2O3 の比でほぼ決ま ることが知られている。例えば、ZnOの量が少ない領域 が、これと同時にキュリー温度も低下する。また、損失 が極小となる温度も上記基本成分の比により決まること が知られている。

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【0009】また、低損失なMn-Znフェライト材料を得 るためには、損失を構成するヒステリシス損失、渦電流 損失、それ以外の残留損失をそれぞれ小さくすることが 必要である。これらの損失のうちヒステリシス損失は、 磁気異方性定数K1 と磁歪定数入に大きく支配され、こ れらK1 と入はフェライトの組成により決まることが知 られている。例えば、Fe2O3 =52 mo1%付近でZnO=20 ~30 mol%である組成のMm-Znフェライトは、室温にお いて、K1 ならびにλs が共にゼロに近くなり、この組 成では、透磁率が最大となるので、高透磁率が必要な機 器に適用されている (K.Ohta, J.Phys. Soc.Japan 18(1 963)685)。また、Fe2O3 =53~54.5mol %、ZnO=8 ~ 12 mol%、残部実質的にMnOの組成となるMn-Znフェラ イトは、従来の100kHz程度の周波数域であれば、80℃程 度で低損失な材料であり、スイッチング電源用フェライ トとして適用されている(セラミックス28(1993)937)

【0010】しかしながら、損失は周波数に伴い増大す るため、さらに高周波数域で使用する材料には使用周波 数で損失が低いことが要求される。損失のなかでも渦電 流損失は、材料の電気抵抗に起因する損失であり、高周 波数域ではこの損失の占める割合が大きくなる。これに ついては、フェライト粒界に高抵抗層を形成してコア全 体の電気抵抗を高めることにより、この損失を低減させ ることができることが知られている.残留損失もまた、 高周波数域になるに従いその占める割合が増えると考え られている。しかしながら、その原因については共鳴現 象等の説明もなされているが、現在までのところはっき りしていない。従って、これら渦電流損失と残留損失を 共に低減することができれば、1 MHz程度以上の高周波 数域でも低損失を示す材料が得られると考えられる。

【0011】そこで発明者らは、このような知見に基づ き、上記目的の実現に向け、1 MHz程度以上の高周波数 域で低損失を示す組成を探索した。その結果、ZnOを含 まない組成でかつCoOを含む組成が低損失化に有効であ ることを新たに見出し、以下に示す成分組成のフェライ ト材料を想到するに至った。

【0012】即ち、本発明は、Fe2O3 : 52~55 mol%、 CoO: 0.4 ~1.0 mol%を含み、残部が実質的にMnOか らなることを特徴とするMn-Coフェライト材料を提供す る。

[0013]

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【発明の実施の形態】以下、この発明において、主成分 組成を前記の範囲に限定した理由について説明する。

 $\cdot \text{CoO} : 0.4 \sim 1.0 \text{ mol}\%$

先に述べたように、高周波数域において、ZnOを含まな においてはZnO量の増加に伴い飽和磁束密度は増加する 50 い組成でかつGoOを含む組成にすれば、極小温度での損

失の絶対値は低くなる。この低損失化に対するCoの効果は、少量でも現れる。しかしながら、CoO含有量が0.4mol%未満であると、周波数1 MHz・50mTの最大磁束密度で測定した場合の損失が100kW/m³以下であっても、コアに一旦 100 A/m程度の直流磁界を加えて再度同条件で測定すると、損失は100kW/m³以上に劣化するという現象が生じる。この損失劣化現象は、例えばトランスを直流重畳で使用する場合にも生じると予想され、好ましくない。そこで本発明では、CoO含有量の下限値は 0.4 mol%とした。一方、CoO含有量が 1.0 mol%を超えると損失がかえって増大する。そこで、CoO含有量は 1.0 mol

%を上限とした。

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【0014】また、GO置換の効果として、磁気異方性 定数K1の温度変化を小さくする効果が知られている。即 ち、一般的なMnーZnフェライトにおいて、K1の温度変化 は、低温で大きく負であり、温度上昇に伴いゼロに近づ き室温以上で正となる。損失は、K1がOとなる温度付近 で極小となり、それ以外の温度では磁気異方性定数K1の 絶対値の大きさに比例して大きくなる。これに対し、畑 -Znフェライトの主相であるスピネル化合物の構成元素 イオンの一部をCoイオンで置換すると、そのCoイオンは K1に対して正の寄与をするため、K1はその絶対値が-50 ℃~150 ℃程度の温度範囲において小さくなり、その結 果、損失の温度変化が小さくなる。このようなCoO置換 の効果は、本発明のように亜鉛を含まないMi-Coフェラ イトにおいても見られ、このMn-Coフェライトの損失温 度係数は、Mn-2nフェライトの場合と同様に小さい。た だし、GOを含むことにより損失極小温度は低下する傾 向があるため、Fe2O3 量を後述するように調整する必要 がある。

【0015】·Fe20₃ :52~55 mol%

Fe203 の含有量が少なすぎると、飽和磁束密度やキュリー温度が低下する。さらに、損失が極小となる温度が高温側にシフトすることにより、スイッチング電源等の動作温度である80℃付近において損失が大きくなる。このため、Fe203 の含有量は、55 mol%を上限とした。一方、先に述べたように、CoOを含むと損失極小温度が低くなるため、CoOの含有量が増えるにしたがってFe203の含有量を減じる必要がある。そのため、損失極小温度を50~100℃の温度範囲内とするには、CoOの含有量が0.4 mol%の場合には Fe203の含有量を54~55 mol%、CoOの含有量が最大 1.0 mol%の場合には Fe203の含有量を52~53 mol%、とすることが好適である。そこで、上記CoO含有量の上限および下限に対応する値から、52 mol%をFe203 含有量の下限とした。

【0016】以上説明したように、本発明は、基本的に スピネルを形成する主成分組成に関するものであり、こ れら構成元素はすべて結晶粒内に固溶すると考えられ る。本発明では、これらの金属酸化物の他に、SiOzやCaO等のように焼結体の結晶粒界に析出してガラス相を形成する酸化物、あるいは同様に結晶粒界に析出して粒界抵抗を高めるZr、Hf、Mo、Nb、V、Ti等の酸化物を添加することは、渦電流損失の低減に寄与するために好ましい。特に、SiOzおよびCaOは、焼結性を高め、結晶粒界相を高抵抗化して損失低減に寄与する。

【0017】次に、本発明にかかるフェライト材料を製造する方法について説明する。まず、本発明の成分組成となるように原料を配合し、次いで、その混合粉を仮焼したのち、アトライターやボールミル等の粉砕手段により粉砕し、その後、その粉砕粉を所望のコア形状に成形してから焼成することにより、低損失な磁心材料を得る。このときの焼成温度は、成分により異なるが、おおむね1100℃から1250℃とする。この理由は、焼成温度が低すぎると焼結が進まず、一方高すぎると、焼結密度が上がるものの異常粒成長が発生して、コアの損失を著しく劣化させるからである。また、この焼成過程では、酸素・窒素混合雰囲気が望ましく、その酸素分圧をコントロールすることにより、粒界相の形成を制御して抵抗を高めることができる。

[0018]

【実施例】基本成分が表1に示す最終組成となるように、各成分の原料酸化物を配合し、次いで、ボールミルを用いて湿式混合を16時間かけて行い、その後、乾燥して原料酸化物を得た。次に、この原料混合粉に対し、大気雰囲気中、975℃で3時間の仮焼を行い、こうして得られた仮焼粉に、最終組成でSiO2が0.03wt%、CaOが0.15wt%、Ta2Osが0.05wt%となるようにSiO2、CaOおよびTa2Osを添加した後、再びボールミルを用いて湿式混合粉砕して乾燥させた。その乾燥粉末にボリビニルアルコール5wt%水溶液を10wt%加えて造粒し、次いで、外径19mm、内径10mm、高さ5mmのリング状に成形し、その後、酸素分圧を制御した窒素・空気混合ガス中、1180℃で2時間の焼成を行った。

【0019】このようにして得られた焼結体試料に巻線を施し(1次側2巻,2次側1巻)、1 MHzの周波数で最大磁東密度50mTの条件、ならびに2 MHzの周波数で最大磁東密度25mTの条件下で、損失を交流BHトレーサーにより40~120 ℃で20℃きざみで測定した。損失の極小値とそれを示す温度を曲線近似により求めて表1に併せて示す。なお、この表中の極小温度で*を付けたものは、測定温度範囲で損失値が極小値を示さなかったものである。この表に示す結果から明らかなように、本発明による組成範囲内のものは、各周波数で損失が小さくなっていることがわかる。

[0020]

【表1】

5	•								6
Γ		組成				1 MH 2 / 50mT		2 MH z /25aT	
		Fc.0, (001%)	Onli Oxica).	(%) (32)	ZnO (Xlog)	粉炒	据小型度 (℃)	はかか	(元)
	1	54. 80	44, 80	0,40	_	64.8	86	51, 1	82
1	2	54, 20	45, 30	0.50	-	42.6	92	44.6	90
ā	3	53, 60	45, 80	0.60	_	55. 8	94	46. 7	91
合	4	53, 40	45.90	0.70	_	48. 8	67	50.2	70
91	5	53. 10	46. 10	0.80	-	89. 5	92	102.2	98
l	6	52.90	46. 20	0.90	-	122. 4	94	10 1 .6	95
	7	52.10	46, 90	1.00	-	148. 3	60	122, 3	68
Г	1	54. 10	37. 90	0.00	8,00	355. 6	64	480, 3	40 •
比	2	55. 52	44.48	0.20	-	91, 6	85	88, 6	82
較	3	51. 80	48, 20	0. 45	-	235. 6	120 *	144.9	120 •
94	4	55. 20	44.80	0. 90	_	189, 0	40 •	130, 6	40 *

【0021】また、上記測定に供したコアに対し、巻線 を施して電流を流し15A/mの直流磁界を加えた後、再度 1 MHzの周波数で最大磁束密度50mTの条件で80℃におい て損失の測定を行った。その測定結果を、磁場印加前に 測定した損失値と併せて表2に示す。この表に示す結果 から明らかなように、CoO含有量が 0.4 mol%より少な 20 できる。 い場合に磁場印加後の損失劣化が大きくなっていること がわかる。

5 52.20 47.80 1.10

[0022]

【表2】

			組	成		进场印加的	磁场印加後	
		Pe ₂ O ₂ (nol%)	MaQ (mol)()	CoO (mol)()	Zn() (mol%)	但失值 (kW/m²)	组失值 (kil/a)	
	1	54.80	44. 80	0, 40	_	66.3	148. 3	
	2	54, 20	45, 30	0.50	-	43. 2	122, 5	
洒	3	53, 60	45, 80	0, 60	-	57. 4	B7. 6	
습	4	53. 40	45, 90	0.70	_	54.3	78.6	
Ø	5 53, 10 46, 1		46, 10	0.80	-	92.1	101.8	
	6	52, 90	46. 20	0.90	-	124. 9	132. 5	
1	7	52, 10	46.90	1.00	-	152, 6	160. 4	
	1	5 L 10	37, 90	0.00	8, 00	375. 8	442.6	
比	2	55, 52	44. 48	0. 20	-	93, 2	220. 4	
較	3	51.80	48, 20	0. 45	-	268. 7	335. 6	
94	4	55, 20	44, 80	0, 90	_	213. 9	247. 5	
	5	52. 20	47. 80	1, 10	_	396. 7	412.3	

1 MHz, 50mT, 80 °C

* [0023]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、ス イッチング電源トランス等の磁心に適した、1 MHz程 度以上の周波数において、従来の材料と比較して格段と 損失の小さいMm-Co系フェライト材料を提供することが

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